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Poultry and Products

Annual

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Report Highlights:
Poultry meat and egg production are expected to increase moderately over the next few years in order to meet rising domestic demand. Poultry product exports face difficulties due to continued problems with antibiotic residues and poultry diseases. Poultry product imports face continued difficulties due to import permit controls and restrictions.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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Situation and Outlook

In the first quarter of 2002, poultry production was 8.7 percent higher than the same period of 2001. Slaughtered poultry birds reached 1.63 billion; an increase of 6.3 percent over the same period of 2001. However it appears poultry production growth is slowing and the total growth rate for 2002 2003 will be 2 to 3 percent for 2002. This takes into consideration slow growth in poultry consumption and poultry export stagnation that has put downward pressure on production. Poultry production in 2003 is expected to remain stable as the situation is not expected to change greatly.

Broiler production in 2002 and 2003 should remain stable. The chicken meat price is falling due to reduced frozen broiler product exports. The price is expected to remain low through the end of 2002. It is probable, though, that processed chicken production for the fast food industry will increase in the second half of 2002. This area of production is growing faster than other areas because of the expansion of Western style fast food.

China's exports for 2002 will be lower than 2001. Since the middle of 2001, prohibitions on Chinese poultry exports and stricter inspection of Chinese chicken products has been a continual problem for exporters.

Total import volume for 2002 should be lower than last year. Compared to the same period of 2001, imports of broiler products decreased sharply in the first half of the year. Traders are frustrated by problems with Import Inspection Permits. This permit is needed so that importers can import goods and apply for quarantine inspection and customs clearance. Traders feel that quarantine officials are unfairly denying or delaying issuing permits and restricting the volume allowed for each permit. The restrictions appear most serious for chicken offal like chicken paws and wingtips which are the most competitive imported chicken cuts.

Goose and duck eggs are becoming more popular. Yet, the chicken egg situation still dominates the egg market. Chicken egg production should be stable in the next several years to meet stable consumption patterns. Overall, because of goose and duck egg growth, poultry egg production should experience moderate increases.

Industry Structure and Long Term Trends

Poultry meat

Production

Domestic-breed chicken, ducks, and geese are contributing greatly to poultry production growth. These varieties are gaining acceptance on the international market. It is estimated that the domestic-breed chicken inventory is slightly higher than broiler (i.e western-breed) inventory. However, current poultry meat production from domestic chickens is still slightly lower than broilers due to their smaller size. It is expected that domestic chicken poultry meat production will exceed broiler meat production in the next two or three years. The market price for domestic-bred poultry has increased steadily and farmers have earned adequate profits.

Increasing scale is being encouraged as an efficient way to prevent disease and reduce production costs. The Chinese government also supports industry consolidation with the establishment of "agricultural leading groups." In Guangdong, the number of domestic-breed chicken farms is now one third of past levels. Survey data shows that the slaughtered broilers from larger scale farms account for 48 percent of total slaughtered chicken. For layers, larger scale operations account for about 44.2 percent of total layer inventory. The average layer raiser size is now 22,000 birds.

Consumption

To expand the market, the Chinese poultry industry believes it should develop highly processed products. Therefore, facilities and technologies including nutrient preservation, packaging, sanitory inspection, etc. are needed. Consumption of processed meats in China accounts for about 4 percent of meat consumption. This is much lower than other areas; for example a 20 percent consumption level of processed meats in Hong Kong and Macao or even a 50 percent consumption level of processed meats in western countries.

China is still considered a large potential market not only because of its huge population, but also because of improving living standards that are leading to higher levels of livestock products consumption.

Broiler
Production

China's broiler production faces several difficulties at the moment. From the middle of 2001, China chicken exports have faced difficulties (see trade section). Although exports capture a small proportion of total broiler utilization, export difficulties still influence the domestic price and producers' expectations. The industry estimates that China needs two or more years to improve the sanitary situation and regain confidence from the international market. The Ministry of Agriculture has established laboratories to monitor or "fast-test" meat. Currently, the 100 or more companies that export chicken are expected to consolidate to around 10 integrated groups. The industry was optimistic about anticipated low-price feed imports as a result of WTO entry. These low-price feed imports were to help reduce broiler production costs, and strengthen Chinese broiler's competitiveness in international markets. These feed imports are not materializing in part because of increasing world prices and some Government measures, most notably a significant differential between the VAT on imported and domestic grain. Still, the WTO entry has more closely linked international and Chinese feed prices which is to the advantage of the Chinese industry.

The chicken meat price is falling due to reduced exports and stable production. The price for most chicken meat cuts is expected to remain low through the end of 2002. It is probable that highly processed chicken production (e.g. ready to cook, pre-portioned, breaded chicken parts) will increase in the second half of 2002. Highly processed chicken products have developed faster than other meat products with the expansion of Western style fast-food restaurants. One leading integrated joint-venture chicken group is investing $20 million to establish its own chain of restaurants. Another leading domestic chicken producer that lost money in 2001 due to decreased exports is relocating their chicken farms and processing plants to grain production areas to further reduce production costs and expand processed products. The company hopes increasing demand from domestic markets can help the company pass through current difficulties.

U.S. products have a good reputation and reliable customer channels in China, however U.S. joint-ventures have not captured a very large share of the Chinese broiler market. They are looking to expand market share by focusing on highly processed products where they have much experience. Chinese plants are very good at producing labor-intensive value-added products.

TRADE

Prohibitions on Chinese Poultry Meat

Chinese poultry exports encountered problems in the last half of 2001 because of other country's sanitary restrictions. In 2002, prohibitions on Chinese poultry exports and stricter inspection of Chinese chicken products have only increased.

On January 25, the EU Veterinarian Commission initiated a ban on meat and aquatic products from China. The EU had found chloramphenicol residue, an antibiotic, on shrimp and other animal products imported from China. The ban on Chinese products continues and includes rabbit meat, poultry meat, honey, mollusc, shellfish, frozen shrimp, prawn, and pet food. In 2000, the value of the above Chinese products exported to the EU reached 283.5 million USD. The EU's survey concluded that China's residue monitoring system has some defects and that veterinarians used prohibited materials. China had not been shipping poultry meat to the EU in recent years, however they had hoped to begin shipping this year. So the ban has come as a blow to the industry.

In Japan, officials stated on January 28 that Japan would strengthen the inspection of Chinese meat products following the EU's ban on Chinese meat and fishery products. Following a U.S. announcement, Japan issued a list of 11 drug residues that will be inspected for every shipment. Then, in early April, Japan detected New Castle Disease in imported Chinese chickens. As a result, products from the disease area (a 50 square km radius in Hebei) were banned for 3 months.

Also early this year, a Swiss spokesman announced that drug residue from imported Chinese poultry products was found in 6 out of 50 inspection samples. Therefore, Switzerland decided to stop Chinese poultry imports from February 22. On April 9, Switzerland lifted the ban on Chinese poultry production with two conditions. One requirement is that importers shall increase the inspection frequency of Chinese farms. The second requirement is to increase sampling of imported Chinese poultry products. Although shipments can resume, Switzerland's second largest importer believes that Chinese imports will be weak. He feels that consumers have lost confidence in Chinese products. This importer has decided to stop importing from China and switch to EU sources.

In February, when Avian Flu spread in Hong Kong, Malaysia stopped importing China's poultry. China's government provided relevant technical materials to ensure the Malaysian government that China was not infected by Avian Flu. Malaysia then resumed China's poultry imports in early May. Malaysia has been the fifth largest export destination for China's poultry exports.

In March, Russia imposed a half-month ban on Chinese meat products. According to Russian media reports, the ban was because of poor cooperation with Chinese authorities who did not provide required documentation. However, this short ban still attracted a great deal of media and industry attention. Many Chinese industry sources believe the Russia market has good potential for increased Chinese exports. If trade expands, this would help the Chinese poultry industry from having to rely on its exports to other Asian markets.

Imports

Judging by the first 6 months of data, total import volume for 2002 should be much lower than last year. However, import value should not decrease as much because of higher valuations for product entering the country. To an extent this may reflect greater value in imports. However, since world price have been flat if not falling over this period it probably has more to do with cusoms officials raising vaulationas at least in part as a result of efforts to reduce under-invoicing.

Traders attribute the drop in chicken imports to increased regulatory obstacles. Late last year and early this year, China de-listed 3 U.S. plants because quarantine officials said they found E. coli and salmonella in imported raw chicken. Contrary to accepted international standards, China sets a zero tolerance for these pathogens on raw poultry meat.

Traders though, are much more frustrated by administrative problems with Import Inspection Permits. These permits are needed prior to entry for inspection and customs clearance. Their issuance should be automatic for qualified imports. Traders complain, however, that quarantine officials continually deny or delay issuing permits and restrict the volume of imports allowed for each permit. The action seems directed mainly against the most popular imports like chicken paws and chicken wingtips. Permits for other cuts like chicken drumsticks and quarters are easier to obtain, however these cuts are not competitive in the China market right now. Traders are often using these permits for other cuts to bring paws and wingtips in through grey channels. Overall the volume of chicken imports has declined well over 20 percent, although, as noted, higher valuations by customs officials has kept the value roughly equal to last year. Domestic prices for popular imported cuts are up. Paw prices particularly have increase by up to one-third.

According to press reports, China recently reached an agreement to allow Brazilian poultry products entry into China. A good deal of Brazilian product enters China illegally already. Traders report that Brazilian product is very competitive with U.S. chicken and increased access could hurt U.S. market share. The press reports say China will allow Brazilian product in September. However, Chinese quarantine officials say they first need to undertake further inspection and verification of Brazilian facilities. This should take several months at least.

Since late last year, China has not accepted U.S. Chicken paws if they are accompanied by health certificates based on looser Hong Kong standards. It has taken U.S. processors some time to adjust to this new requirement but U.S. chicken paws are now available to the China market with the appropriate certificates albeit at a $.01-.02 per lb. premium. Paws continued to enter the country through grey channels during the adjustment period and with the premium it seems that the grey channel imports with the improper certificates continues to thrive.

China's import data in 2002 is significantly higher for poultry products than the corresponding U.S. export data. This probably indicates that some shipments that China Customs is counting as U.S. goods are misrepresented products from other countries. Brazilian products particularly are thought to be coming in as U.S. product in order to avoid quarantine restrictions.

Poultry Eggs

Poultry egg production in 2001 reached 23.37 MT. This is an increase of 4 percent compared to 2000. Goose and duck eggs are becoming more popular. Duck egg production reached 3 MMT in 2002; accounting for 30-40 percent of total egg production in China's southern provinces.

Because of current poor margins, experts encourage farmers to reduce inventory and concentrate operations in egg-producing regions. However a recent return to relatively lower feed prices has discouraged farmers from decreasing inventories. Feed price have also affected layer farm location. Currently, the main egg producing areas are centered in Northern areas due to high feed costs in South China. South China, however, is the main consumption area. South China could become a producing area if feed could be imported smoothly into southern ports.

Imported breeding layers have decreased due to flat domestic egg production. This trend will remain for some time until domestic egg prices rise.

Chickens egg exports show some promise. Currently, China's chicken eggs compete with U.S. eggs in the Japan and Hong Kong markets. China's advantages are low costs and a close location. Exported egg products are still limited to in-shell, salted, or preserved products. Highly processed products such as egg powder are not yet common.

II. Tables

Production, Supply, and Demand

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Broiler				(1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Inventory (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	280	280	287	287	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	5200	6100	5400	6150	0	6170
Whole, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parts, Imports	900	700	900	575	0	600
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	900	700	900	575	0	600
TOTAL SUPPLY	6100	6800	6300	6725	0	6770
Whole, Exports	19	19	25	20	0	20
Parts, Exports	470	471	484	362	0	365
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	489	490	509	382	0	385
Human Consumption	5611	6310	5791	6343	0	6385
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	5611	6310	5791	6343	0	6385
TOTAL Use	6100	6800	6300	6725	0	6770
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6100	6800	6300	6725	0	6770
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	505	555	510	510	0	0

Trade

Import

China's Import of Selected Poultry Products (Volume: Metric Tons)						
HS Code	Description	Year 2000	Year 2001	Jan. - July 2000	Jan. - July 2001	Jan. - July 2002
0207.1200	Frozen Whole Broiler	101	191	97	111	0
0207.1400	Frozen Broiler Cuts and Offal	799,441	NA	492,143	NA	NA
0207.1411	Frozen Cut Broilers with Bones	NA	121,781	NA	76,882	68,997
0207.1419	Frozen Cut Broilers, Boneless	NA	93	NA	93	62
0207.1421	Frozen Broiler Wings	NA	26,845	NA	15,194	39,786
0207.1429	Frozen Wingtips, Paws, Offal	NA	495,626	NA	273,639	169,990
0504.0021	Chilled or Frozen Broiler Gizzard	NA	9,920	NA	5,465	6,913

China's Import of Selected Poultry Products (Value: Million USD)						
HS Code	Description	Year 2000	Year 2001	Jan. - July 2000	Jan. - July 2001	Jan. - July 2002
0207.1200	Frozen Whole Broiler	0.062	0.179	0.058	0.102	0.000
0207.1400	Frozen Broiler Cuts and Offal	453.486	NA	264.997	NA	NA
0207.1411	Frozen Cut Broilers with Bones	NA	87.425	NA	52.957	56.211
0207.1419	Frozen Cut Broilers, Boneless	NA	0.077	NA	0.077	0.097
0207.1421	Frozen Broiler Wings	NA	24.960	NA	13.340	45.291
0207.1429	Frozen Wingtips, Paws, Offal	NA	298.010	NA	154.997	113.475
0504.0021	Chilled or Frozen Broiler Gizzard	NA	8.492	NA	4.714	5.978

Export

China's Export of Selected Poultry Products (Volume: Metric Tons)						
HS Code	Description	Year 2000	Year 2001	Jan. - July 2000	Jan. - July 2001	Jan. - July 2002
0207.1200	Frozen Whole Broiler	11,927	19,173	5,594	10,010	11,895
0207.1400	Frozen Broiler Cuts and Offal	344,585	NA	189,908	NA	NA
0207.1411	Frozen Cut Broilers with Bones	NA	4,505	NA	4,342	598
0207.1419	Frozen Cut Broilers, Boneless	NA	320,343	NA	183,319	130,721
0207.1421	Frozen Broiler Wings	NA	2,612	NA	2,288	198
0207.1429	Frozen Wingtips, Paws, Offal	NA	4,677	NA	3,438	1,205
0504.0021	Chilled or Frozen Broiler Gizzard	NA	6	NA	6	2

China's Export of Selected Poultry Products (Value: Million USD)						
HS Code	Description	Year 2000	Year 2001	Jan. - July 2000	Jan. - July 2001	Jan. - July 2002
0207.1200	Frozen Whole Broiler	18.428	25.461	8.639	13.911	11.289
0207.1400	Frozen Broiler Cuts and Offal	494.577	NA	273.149	NA	NA
0207.1411	Frozen Cut Broilers with Bones	NA	6.619	NA	6.356	0.967
0207.1419	Frozen Cut Broilers, Boneless	NA	484.852	NA	259.689	189.882
0207.1421	Frozen Broiler Wings	NA	4.984	NA	4.311	0.407
0207.1429	Frozen Wingtips, Paws, Offal	NA	3.974	NA	3.260	0.692
0504.0021	Chilled or Frozen Broiler Gizzard	NA	0.011	NA	0.011	0.005

Policy

Tariff rate of chicken products in 2002(based on weight) (Unit: RMB/KG)				
HS Code	Description	2001 rate	2002 rate	chg%
02071200	frozen whole broiler	1.6	1.6	0%
02071411	frozen bone broiler cuts	1.2	1.0	-17%
02071419	frozen boneless broiler cuts	2.7	1.5	-44%
02071421	frozen broiler wings	2.3	1.2	-48%
02071429	frozen wingtips, paws, liver	1.0	0.8	-20%
05040021	broiler gizzard	1.7	1.7	0%

Price

China's Retail Price of Chicken Eggs and Broiler Meat (Unit: RMB/KG)								
	Chicken eggs				Broiler Meat			
region	Dec,2000	Jul,2001	Dec,2001	Jul, 2002	Dec,2000	Jul,2001	Dec,2001	Jul, 2002
Beijing	4.15	4.73	4.55	4.44	10.4	11	11.25	9.48
Tianjin	3.95	4.65	4.4	4.45	9.3	8.4	9.3	9.3
Hebei	3.92	4.5	4.34	4.45	8.51	7.94	8.51	8.44
Shanxi	3.98	4.26	4.37	4.31	7.8	8.4	8.4	8.4
Inner Mongolia	4.34	4.86	4.9	4.63	8.72	8.54	8.5	8.67
Liaoning	4.01	4.36	4.27	3.99	7.61	7.29	7.82	7.6
Jilin	4.23	4.21	4.47	4.24	7.51	7.43	7.33	7.03
Heilongjiang	4	4.4	4.4	3.79	10	8	7	7.32
Shanghai	4.4	4.63	5.25	4.85	10.5	9	10.5	10.33
Jiangsu	3.94	4.35	4.49	4.51	7.66	7.73	7.55	7.39
Zhejiang	4.4	4.93	4.9	5.02	9.42	9.1	9.55	8.87
Anhui	5.33	5.33	5.17	5.42	7.53	7.85	7.3	7.64
Fujian	4.98	5.35	5.4	5.3	13.75	10.85	13.53	13.2
Jiangxi	5.87	6	6.28	6	8.7	8.69	9.18	8.7
Shandong	3.68	4.39	4.33	4.28	8.72	8.63	9.03	8.45
Henan	4.37	4.43	4.59	4.44	6.8	7.42	7.46	7.14
Hubei	5.45	5.55	6.43	5.72	11.21	9.97	10.4	10.17
Hunan	6.21	6.12	6.6	6.4	9.63	9.55	9.64	9.92
Guangdong	5.71	5.64	5.76	5.63	na	na	na	na
Guangxi	5.94	5.77	6.13	5.93	10.81	10.91	11.08	11.2
Hainan	8.08	8	7.38	6.85	11.85	9.75	11	10.25
Sichuan	6.65	6.48	7.41	6.61	8	12.67	7	11.3
Guizhou	8.13	7.5	7.66	7.57	11	14	12	10.97
Yunnan	6.94	6.87	7.06	6.92	13.19	11.33	11.67	12.25
Shannxi	4.73	4.8	4.37	5.14	10.25	8.7	8.9	na
Gansu	4.56	4.78	4.68	4.59	9.43	9.26	9.2	9.04
Qinghai	4.83	4.95	5.18	4.98	9.88	9.96	11.17	11.4
Ningxia	4.5	na	5.5	na	11	na	12	na
Xinjiang	na	na	5.51	5.29	na	na	10.33	10.57
Chongqing	6.51	6.2	7.69	6.81	12	14	11	11

China's Retail Price of Poultry Layer Breed and Poultry Broiler Breed (Unit: RMB/KG)								
	Layer breed				Broiler breed			
region	Dec,2000	Jul,2001	Dec,2001	Jul, 2002	Dec,2000	Jul,2001	Dec,2001	Jul, 2002
Beijing	1.88	1.83	1.95	2.34	2.6	2.67	2.48	2.18
Tianjin	1.7	1.53	1.75	2.4	2.4	na	3	3
Hebei	1.57	1.7	1.71	2.47	2.28	1.94	2.15	1.86
Shanxi	1.67	2.3	1.5	1.98	1.65	2.45	2.3	1.98
Inner Mongolia	2.1	2.48	2	1.74	2.3	2.95	2.6	2
Liaoning	1.64	1.55	1.76	2.3	1.54	1.78	1.99	2.13
Jilin	1.5	1.46	1.6	1.76	2.54	2.09	2.16	2.38
Heilongjiang	3	2.5	2.5	1.98	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.01
Shanghai	1.7	1.93	1.83	1.93	1.5	1.33	1.63	1.63
Jiangsu	1.35	1.2	1.41	1.73	1.38	1.26	1.3	1.48
Zhejiang	1.5	1.2	1.79	1.77	1.69	1.36	1.66	1.65
Anhui	1.63	1.26	1.51	1.71	1.66	1.41	1.79	1.41
Fujian	2.1	1.45	1.95	2.06	1.53	1.64	1.58	1.65
Jiangxi	1.21	1.16	1.52	1.18	1.51	1.25	1.34	1.22
Shandong	1.41	1.36	1.45	1.95	1	1.04	1.44	1.05
Henan	1.6	1.35	1.76	2.02	1.83	1.29	1.93	1.52
Hubei	2.8	1.98	2.07	2.15	2.1	2.08	2.1	2.07
Hunan	1.78	1.7	1.64	2.03	1.8	1.77	1.62	1.98
Guangdong	1.1	3.23	2.1	2.5	1.62	1.54	1.76	1.74
Guangxi	2.24	2.05	2.31	2.26	1.66	1.48	1.72	2.02
Hainan	na	na	na	na	0.75	1.52	1.6	1.67
Sichuan	1.92	1.67	1.82	1.71	2.02	2.16	2.32	2.14
Guizhou	2.48	3.4	2.56	2.54	2.28	3.35	2.63	2.47
Yunnan	4.55	4.06	4.34	4.05	1.36	4.04	4.26	3.87
Shannxi	2.5	1.77	2.15	na	2.5	1.87	2	na
Gansu	2.6	1.79	2.07	2.21	2.6	2.26	2.25	2.28
Qinghai	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ningxia	na	na	3.75	na	na	na	3.75	na
Xinjiang	na	na	2.42	2.1	na	na	2.14	2
Chongqing	1.65	1.6	1.75	1.8	1.75	2.07	1.75	2.16

China's Retail Price of Live Chickens (Unit: RMB/KG)				
	Live chickens			
Region	Dec,2000	Jul,2001	Dec,2001	Jul, 2002
Beijing	7.08	7.6	8.25	7.72
Tianjin	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.2
Hebei	5.72	5.77	5.83	5.81
Shanxi	6.13	5.68	6.64	5.87
Inner Mongolia	6.9	6.54	6	7.44
Liaoning	6.79	6.72	7.24	7.41
Jilin	6.66	6.9	10.26	12.54
Heilongjiang	8	5.8	9.14	5.32
Shanghai	8.9	9.05	9.35	9.3
Jiangsu	6.18	6.38	6.59	6.53
Zhejiang	7.98	7.76	8.27	7.72
Anhui	8.57	8.64	8.86	8.27
Fujian	10.51	10.02	10.75	9.42
Jiangxi	13.4	8.12	11	7.98
Shandong	5.4	5.48	5.38	4.97
Henan	6.54	7.14	6.78	6.36
Hubei	9.41	8.9	9.14	9.24
Hunan	11.61	12.26	11.73	11.87
Guangdong	11.69	10.69	11.96	10.67
Guangxi	9.2	9.17	9.46	8.63
Hainan	11.43	9.2	11.13	12.25
Sichuan	12.82	11.66	11.84	11.51
Guizhou	12.7	13	12.3	12.57
Yunnan	12.92	11.63	12.24	11.78
Shannxi	8.47	7.68	7.8	8.42
Gansu	8.25	8.54	7.9	8.05
Qinghai	9.97	10.67	11.01	12.54
Ningxia	8.1	na	10.5	na
Xinjiang	na	na	8.14	8.31
Chongqing	10.71	11.07	11.43	11.4

China's National Average Poultry Feed Prices (Unit: RMB/KG)			
Layer Feed Prices			
	2000	2001	2002
January	1.75	1.66	1.64
February	1.7	1.62	1.64
March	1.68	1.67	1.66
April	1.66	1.68	na
May	1.66	1.71	1.64
June	1.65	1.77	1.66
July	1.65	1.721	1.67
August	1.67	1.72	
September	1.68	1.746	
October	1.65	1.705	
November	1.69	1.703	
December	1.6	1.658	
Broiler Feed Prices			
	2000	2001	2002
January	1.89	1.86	1.83
February	1.84	1.88	1.83
March	1.84	1.86	1.82
April	1.84	1.87	na
May	1.85	1.9	1.83
June	1.84	1.9	1.84
July	1.81	1.897	1.82
August	1.83	1.87	
September	1.86	1.9	
October	1.82	1.875	
November	1.84	1.869	
December	1.77	1.832	